



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 27, 2025

NOAH SCHEER



FOIPA Request No.: 1571911-000
Subject: O'CONNOR, HARVEY

Dear Noah Scheer:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

61 pages were reviewed and 60 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main and reference entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the final release of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

A record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). If you wish to review these records, submit a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to NARA, Special Access and FOIA, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference file numbers 100-HQ-35340, 100-HQ-366939 serials 18 and 23, 100-HQ-412902 serial 117, 61-HQ-2115 serial 555, 100-HQ-418945, 61-HQ-9200 serial 251, 100-HQ-426761 serial 157, 100-HQ-388425 serial 60, 100-HQ-353404 serial 302, 100-HQ-45652 serial 74, 61-HQ-7559-2 serial 9699, 100-HQ-369471 serial 11, 100-HQ-64700 serial 684, 100-HQ-429668 serial 19, and 100-HQ-35340 serial 119.

Records that may have been responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third-party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the FBI's determination in response to this request, you may proceed under any or all of the following options:

- You may seek dispute resolution services through the FBI directly by emailing our FOIPA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.
- You may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), who serves as the federal FOIA Ombudsman. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.
- You may file an administrative appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. **Pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.8(a), your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of this response to your request.** If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please reference the FOIPA Request Number listed above in your correspondence so it may be easily identified. If possible, please provide a copy of your original request and this response letter with your appeal.

Note: Utilizing the FBI's dispute resolution services or requesting mediation through OGIS does not toll the ninety (90) day limit to file a timely appeal with OIP.

Sincerely,

Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records or administrative records of previous FOIPA requests.
 - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. *Reference Entity Records*- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1571911-000

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APPENDIX

SEAMEN'S DEFENSE COMMITTEE AGAINST
COAST GUARD SCREENING, also known
as East Coast Seamen's Defense
Committee, Seamen's Defense Committee

On January 20, 1956, a confidential informant advised he learned from CHARLES SWAN, Chairman and Organizer of the Communist Party Waterfront Section in Baltimore, Maryland, that the Seamen's Defense Committee had been organized in New York by the Communist Party Waterfront Section. The address of this club was 421 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York.

The January, 1956, issue of "Rights," the official publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, stated that the seamen on the East Coast have formed a committee, the purpose of which is to get protection of the rights of seamen, which rights have been won in a Federal Court in California. This article identified the name of the organization as the East Coast Seamen's Defense Committee. A fact sheet issued by the Seamen's Defense Committee stated that the aims of the organization are to carry on a legal suit against the Coast Guard screening program and to obtain public sympathy and support for the seamen's cause.

A bulletin dated June, 1956, reflected the name of the organization to be the Seamen's Defense Committee Against Coast Guard Screening. As of January 3, 1957, the headquarters of the organization was 313 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York.

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DETAILS: At New York, New York

For the purpose of brevity subject organization will be referred to as the ECLC.

Issues of "Rights," self-identified as a publication of the ECLC, will be referred to in this report. The issues referred to are:

March-April, 1958 (Vol. V, Nos. 5 and 6)

May-June, 1958 (Vol. V, Nos. 7 and 8)

September, 1958 (Vol. VI, No. 1)

It is to be noted that issues of "Rights" are maintained at the New York City Public Library.

I LOCATION

All issues of "Rights," set forth above, reflect the ECLC to be located at Suite 201, 421 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York.

II OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The September, 1958, issue of "Rights" reflect the following as officers of the ECLC:

<u>Chairman</u>	HARVEY O'CONNOR
<u>Vice Chairman</u>	CORLISS LAMONT
<u>Secretary</u>	JOHN SCUDDER
<u>Treasurer</u>	SAMUEL GRUBIN, M.D.
<u>Director</u>	CLARK FOREMAN
<u>General Counsel</u>	LEONARD B. BOUDIN
<u>Editor</u>	JOHN M. PICKERING

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On September 3, 1958, T-1 furnished information

The May-June, 1958 issue of "Rights", page 3, reflects FRANK WILKINSON to be a National Council member of the ECLC and coordinator of the "Campaign to Abolish the Congressional Inquisition."

On September 8, 1958, T-2 advised that FRANK WILKINSON is to return to Los Angeles, California, in September, 1958, to resume his position as Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF).

On October 22, 1958, T-3 advised that on October 20, 1958, he learned from EDITH TIGER that her new title with the ECLC was "Assistant Social Director."

III SCOPE

The September, 1958, issue of "Rights," page 12, contains the following:

"The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was formed in 1951 to give uncompromising support for the Bill of Rights and the freedom of conscience it guarantees.

"The governing body of ECLC is the National Council of 90 members from 20 states and D.C. All who agree with our aims are invited to join as Associates by paying \$5.00 a year. Associates receive RIGHTS and other literature distributed by the Committee."

"Rights," March-April, 1958, issue, page 31, sets forth ECLC's program for 1958. This program is as follows:

"1) Initiate and sustain test cases in the courts!

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"2) Expand the Abolition Campaign against the Committee on Un-American Activities and other inquisitorial Committees of Congress!

"3) Prepare educational materials recommending the restriction of the F.B.I. to Constitutional functions of criminal investigations!

"4) Assist allied civil liberties causes through education and fund raising!

"5) Continue educational activities in support of the Bill of Rights through RIGHTS, other publications and public meetings!"

A. Philadelphia Group

On December 11, 1957, T-4 advised that Post Office Box #2042, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, is listed to "Philadelphia Associates of ECLC" and was rented on November 18, 1957. This box is located at 18th and Ramstadt Street Station Post Office in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Associates of ECLC maintains no headquarters as such in the city of Philadelphia.

B. New Jersey Group

On May 8, 1958, T-5 stated there are about 500 persons on the New Jersey Division of the ECLC (NJD, ECLC) mailing list, but very few of these individuals attend meetings.

The NJD, ECLC has no official headquarters, and the meetings are held in members' homes or public halls.

IV FINANCES

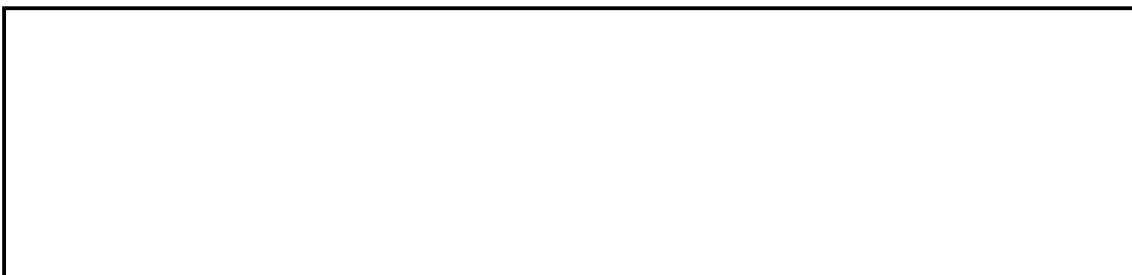
T-1, on April 1, 1958, furnished information

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[redacted] The following pertinent items are
set forth:

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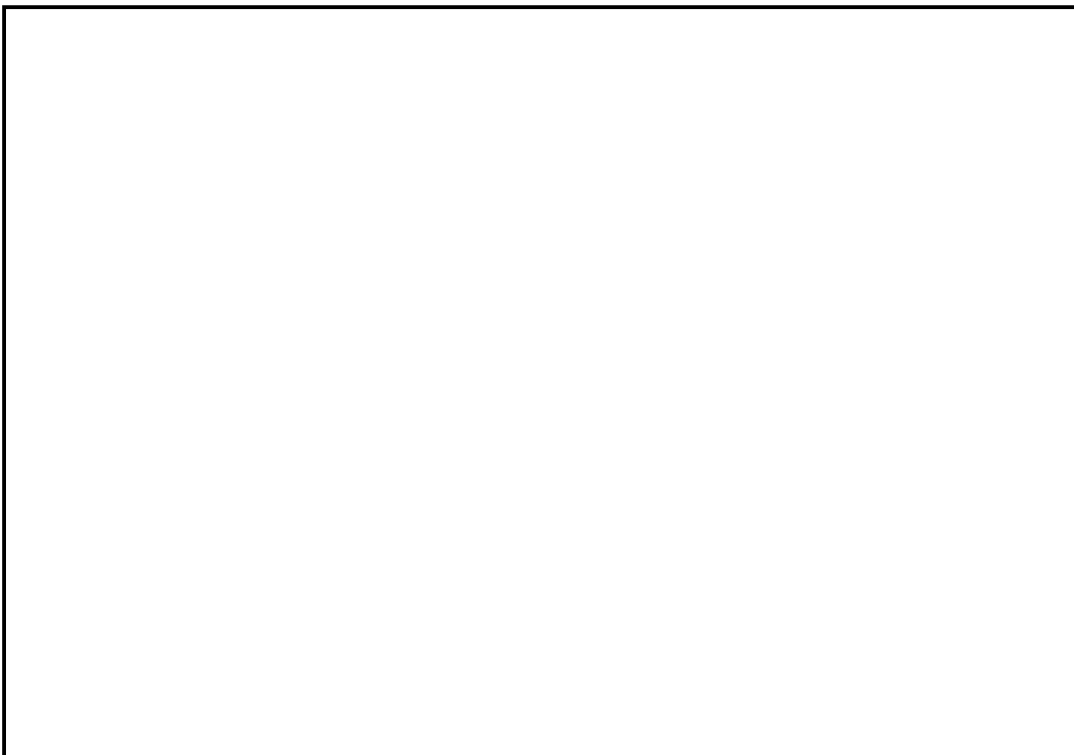


On May 1, June 3, and August 4, 1958, T-1 furnished
information regarding [redacted]

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[redacted] The following pertinent
items are set forth:

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b7D

On July 2, 1958, T-1 furnished information regarding

b7D

The following pertinent items are set forth:

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On September 3, 1958 and October 2, 1958, T-1
furnished information regarding [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The following
pertinent items are set forth:

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On March 28, 1958, T-6 furnished information
regarding [REDACTED]

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On April 1, 1958, T-1 furnished information re-
garding [REDACTED]

On April 29, 1958, T-6 furnished information
regarding [REDACTED]

b7D

On June 4, 1958, T-7 advised that [REDACTED]

On June 27, 1958, T-6 furnished information
regarding [REDACTED]

b7D

On July 30, 1958, T-6 furnished information
regarding [REDACTED]

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INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ATTRIBUTABLE TO T-1, T-6, AND T-7 IS NOT TO BE MADE PUBLIC EXCEPT IN THE USUAL PROCEEDING FOLLOWING THE ISSUANCE OF A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM.

V PUBLICATIONS

"Rights" is self-identified as a publication of the ECLC, and JOHN M. PICKERING is the editor.

"Rights," September, 1958, issue, page 12, bears union label #264.

The "Union Label Directory," April, 1957, issue, which is issued by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, reflects that union label #264 refers to the Advance Printing Company, 635 West 54th Street, New York, New York.

On April 17, 1958, T-8 advised that on that date CLARK FOREMAN had stated that the ECLC was putting out a special edition of "Rights" dealing with Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS' book, "The Right of the People." FOREMAN further remarked "we" have applied to the Bill of Rights Fund for \$460 to make it possible to send 5,000 copies of this special edition to every graduate of every prominent law school in the country.

"Rights," March-April, 1958, issue, is devoted entirely to a review of the book, "The Right of the People," by United States Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS.

"Rights," May-June, 1958, issue contains, among others, an article by FRANK WILKINSON entitled, "Supreme Court's Libertarian Decisions Threatened by Jenner-Butler Bill," and an article entitled, "Pending Washington Legislation Attacking Civil Liberties."

"Rights," September, 1958, issue, contains, among

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others, the following articles:

Article entitled, "Challenges to Constitutional Authority of Congressional Witch-Hunt Committees," which pertains to HARVEY O'CONNOR being served with a subpoena on September 3, 1958, to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and his refusal to honor this subpoena; article entitled, "Report on the 85th Congress: Anti-Libertarian Bills Stymied" by CLARK FOREMAN.

Page 10 of the September, 1958, issue of "Rights" reveals that the October, 1958, issue of "Rights" will be devoted to the subject, "The FBI and Your Freedom."

Concerning the above, it is noted that "The Sun," Baltimore, Maryland, daily newspaper, October 28, 1958, issue, page 5, in an article captioned, "Smear Drive on FBI Seen," sets forth the following statement reportedly made by CLARK FOREMAN:

"Foreman said the October issue of 'Rights' has not yet been published. Articles on the FBI had been planned for the issue, he added, but it was decided to hold the article until spring."

VI ACTIVITIES

A. Meetings

1) Meeting Hotel Statler, New York City, May 6, 1958

On May 8, 1958, T-9 advised that a meeting, sponsored by the ECLC, was held on May 6, 1958, in the West Room of the Statler Hotel, New York City, which was attended by about 75 people.

Informant advised that RUSS NIXON spoke in opposition to the Jenner-Butler Bill (S. 2646). According to informant, RUSS NIXON said that passage of this bill would result

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in an era worse than that of "McCarthyism." He called for a mass meeting in order to bring attention to this horrendous measure and to alert the people as to what is happening in the country; he suggested that everyone go out and get people to write to their Senators voicing their opposition to the this Bill; and begin thinking in terms of personally visiting the Senators in Washington, D. C. in order to voice opposition to this measure.

RUSS NIXON said that the Jenner-Butler Bill would revive the Smith Act, Walter-McCarran Act and other "Fascist" measures all of which were a progeny of Senator MC CARTHY. He said that it was everyone's duty to protect the Supreme Court against any kind of an attack.

Informant advised that CLARK FOREMAN also spoke at this meeting. CLARK FOREMAN said that the House Committee on Un-American Activities was back in New York investigating the theatrical field. He reminded the people present of the ECLC's crash program calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and curtailing of the FBI's activities in the field of subversion and allied fields.

2) Meeting Hunts Point Palace, New York City, June 16, 1958

"The Worker," June 8, 1958, issue, page 15, column 4, carried an article reflecting the ECLC had scheduled a meeting in opposition to the Jenner-Butler Bill for Monday night, June 16, 1958, at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd Street, Bronx, New York.

On June 17, 1958, T-9 advised that the ECLC sponsored a meeting which was held Monday, June 16, 1958, at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, New York City, New York.

Informant stated that RUSS NIXON, a speaker at this affair, urged those present to write their Senators requesting

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defeat of the Jenner-Butler Bill as there is a great danger of its passage. NIXON stated that the "Dixiecrats" and "McCarthyites" are aligning themselves in support of this bill which he claimed would limit the Appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court.

Informant stated that CLARK FOREMAN commented that the FBI should be required to return to their "proper functions" of criminal investigations and should not be allowed jurisdiction in loyalty matters and in the field of subversive activities.

Informant stated that approximately 60 people attended this meeting and that a collection was taken up which amounted to \$71.00.

The following informants, on dates indicated, also advised of the meeting described above:

T-10	6/30/58
T-11	6/30/58

3) Meeting Hotel New Yorker, New York City, June 18, 1958

On June 2, 1958, T-12 furnished a printed brochure announcing an address by ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN on June 18, 1958, at 8 P.M. at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, under the sponsorship of the ECLC. MEIKLEJOHN was to present an address on "Freedom and Liberty." The announcement also reflected that Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, Congregation Mishkan Israel, New Haven, Connecticut, would speak on "What is at Stake in Present Attack on the U.S. Supreme Court!" and that Dr. CORLISS LAMONT would speak on "What WE Can Do!" The announcement reflected that the chairman of the evening would be HARVEY O'CONNOR.

The announcement further reflected that prior to the address a filmed TV interview of Supreme Court Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS by MIKE WALLACE would be shown.

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The following informants also furnished above-described brochure on dates indicated:

T-13	6/2/58
T-14	6/2/58
T-15	6/3/58

On June 23, 1958, T-16 advised that a meeting of the EGLC, was held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City on June 18, 1958. *sponsor the EGLC for Protection*

According to informant, Dr. ALEXANDER MEIKELJOHN, *et al.* a philosopher, was the principal speaker. Dr. MEIKELJOHN spoke about the rights of people of this country and the people all over the world who "supposedly" live under governments that practice democracy. He stated that our Government and "big business" are keeping information from the public and limiting their rights to furnish us information; thereby limiting their knowledge. Dr. MEIKELJOHN's main issue was liberty vs. freedom. He stated by limiting the people in their rights to be free thinkers, this country is slowly but surely controlling education through censorship. *edit.*

He stated the people are losing their rights if they do not associate with the right political parties and that the choice of political association is a freedom that should not be abridged. He also declared that freedom of ideas should not be abridged. MEIKELJOHN stated that the FBI and the House Committee on Un-American Activities are overstepping their powers, duties and responsibilities to the people by blacklisting our educators because these educators are outspoken and wish to tell others what they think.

Dr. MEIKELJOHN summarized the history of this country, its fight for freedom from England its establishment of its own government and constitution up to the present time. He ended his talk urging the people to use and uphold the constitution and the rights that the constitution grants them and also urged people to fight for what is theirs. He urged

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that people should write their Congressmen, newspapers and should help others who are trying to obtain freedom in this country and countries all over the world.

According to informant, Dr. CORLISS LAMONT spoke of his fight to use his rights when he defied Senator MC CARTHY. LAMONT also spoke of the present cases of individuals who are charged with contempt of Congress because these people use the First Amendment to protect their rights as free people. LAMONT discussed the WATKINS decision and urged the people to write their congressmen and join the ECLC in its fight to protect the government from itself and from decay and control by big business.

Informant stated that Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG spoke about what is at stake in the current attacks on the Supreme Court. Rabbi GOLDBURG declared that this country is making itself look very bad in the eyes of other countries by the bias and discrimination which our government allows to grow. He stated that if the Supreme Court does not uphold those who are standing for their rights to learn, teach and live unharrassed, then there is not a Supreme Court with any real power to protect the people.

The following informants also advised of the June 18, 1958 ECLC meeting described above, on dates indicated:

T-11	7/10/58
T-17	6/23/58
T-18	6/19/58
T-19	6/23/58
T-12	7/2/58

4) HARVEY O'CONNOR Meeting, New York City, October 5, 1958

On October 7, 1958, T-9 advised that on October 5, 1958,

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an affair was held in New York City which was sponsored by the ECLC with about 25 people in attendance. Informant stated that the purpose of this meeting was to hear HARVEY O'CONNOR tell why he defied the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

It is noted that HARVEY O'CONNOR was served with a subpoena to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was conducting hearings in Newark, New Jersey. He did not appear on September 5, 1958.

Informant stated that at this meeting HARVEY O'CONNOR told those present that he has been asked many times why he took the position of challenging the authority of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His response to that question was that if you want to dramatize a situation that needs dramatizing, then you take an action that will do so, "like Jesus Christ on the Cross." O'CONNOR explained, "He wanted to dramatize a situation, so He chose the Cross."

HARVEY O'CONNOR then went on to tell why the House Committee on Un-American Activities wanted him to testify. He said they only wanted him to testify about Communist tactics. O'CONNOR sarcastically stated that he could not understand why the House Committee on Un-American Activities wanted him, an "identified Communist," to explain Communist tactics. HARVEY O'CONNOR then went on to tell how he tried to find out what was meant by an "identified Communist." O'CONNOR said that back in 1938 or 1939 one BENJAMIN GITLOW identified him as a member of the Communist Party. O'CONNOR explained that the only basis for this identification by GITLOW was that he (HARVEY O'CONNOR) worked for the "Federated Press" and that all who worked for the "Federated Press" were Communists, according to GITLOW; therefore, HARVEY O'CONNOR was a Communist.

O'CONNOR stated that the only reason that he worked for the "Federated Press" was that he was, at that time, just beginning his writing career and they offered him a job.

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Informant stated that O'CONNOR said that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had destroyed, to his knowledge, the reputation of thousands of people and in some cases, their lives. He also stated that this was not the primary reason for his opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His main reason was that because of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and its sister committee in the Senate, there has been no social progress in the United States.

According to informant, O'CONNOR went on to explain what he was going to do relative to his defiance of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. O'CONNOR stated he is going to wait and see what action the Congress will take. O'CONNOR further remarked that he and his lawyers feel that a "citation" from the Congress is dictated, otherwise, if no "citation" is forthcoming the "committees" must, of themselves, by their failure to cite him, become abolished.

O'CONNOR further stated that regardless of the decision of Congress whether or not to cite him, he is prepared to fight for the abolition of all "witch-hunting" committees. O'CONNOR further stated that he and his lawyers feel confident that the Congress will cite him for contempt, and that they are looking forward to testing the constitutionality of the investigating committees in the courts.

B. Issues

1) Support of Dr. WILLARD UPHAUS

"The New York Times," a daily New York City newspaper, April 8, 1958, issue, page 21, contained an article datelined April 7, 1958, at Washington, D. C., and captioned, "Court Will Review Case of Contempt." This article reads in part as follows:

"The Supreme Court agreed today to review the contempt conviction of Dr. Willard Uphaus for refusing to give New Hampshire's attorney general a list of guests at the New Hampshire World Fellowship Center.

"Attorney General Louis C. Wyman of New Hampshire demanded the list under a legislative resolution empowering him to investigate subversive activities.

* * *

"...The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is supporting the appeal."

2) Activity. Concerning New York State Legislation

On April 11, 1958, T-14 furnished a one page printed throwaway entitled, "Warning," circulated by the ECLC. This throwaway reads in part as follows:

"Several bills just passed by the N. Y. legislature seriously threaten your constitutional rights and those of all New Yorkers. If Governor Harriman signs the bills, thousands of people will suffer. Litigation will be necessary to bring the situation back within the Constitution. Litigation takes time and money. Act now by writing Governor Averell Harriman to veto the following bills:

"A. Int. 1995, AP 2027

This bill pertains to the "prohibition against subversives" in public housing projects.

"A. Int. 1761, A.P. 1775

"This bill would disqualify from public office or employment anyone 'who is or becomes a member of the communist party.' The bill is attainder and clearly in violation of the Constitution which prohibits such bills.

"A. Int. 2817, A.P. 2900 (by Assemblyman McGlynn)

"A. Int. 4329, A.P. 5028 (by Rules Committee)

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"Each of these bills would extend for yet another year the Security-Risk law which we believe to be unconstitutional and which we have recently challenged before the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The McGlynn bill merely extends the law for another year. The Rules Committee bill would make it worse. In violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution the Rules Committee bill provides as an additional ground for the dismissal of a public employee 'the refusal of the officer or employee to state, in any proceeding taken pursuant to this act, whether he is or whether he has ever been a member of any subversive group or organization.'"

The following informants, on dates indicated, also furnished above throwaway:

T-12	4/14/58
T-15	4/15/58
T-20	5/13/58

3) KENT and BRIEHL Passport Cases

"The Worker," May 4, 1958, issue, page 14, column 1, contained an article entitled, "2 Passport Suits." This article reads in part as follows:

"Passports and the right of the State Department to withhold them for political reasons will be the subject of two suits before the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The Government, in a recent reply brief on these cases, has for the first time admitted that there is a Constitutional right to travel. The question which remains to be settled by the Court is whether the Secretary of State may legally negate that Constitutional right.

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"Rockwell Kent and Dr. Walter Briebl are suing Secretary John Foster Dulles. Both Kent and Briebl have refused to answer the Department's questions on Communist Party membership.

"These cases are sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee..."

On June 30, 1958, T-14 made available a mimeographed letter dated June 23, 1958, on letterhead stationery of the ECLC from CLARK FOREMAN, Director. This letter reads in part as follows:

"ECLC's six-year campaign for the right to travel won a dramatic victory in the U. S. Supreme Court on Monday, June 16th. At a time when other civil liberties groups were conceding that the Secretary of State had authority to deny passports for political reasons, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee took the Rockwell Kent case as a test of the right to travel. The victory will benefit all Americans.

"We hold that so long as passports are required for foreign travel, the constitutional right to travel - which the government admitted for the first time in the course of this litigation - means a right to a passport. The Supreme Court did not go that far. It merely said that the Secretary of State has no legal authority for refusing passports to citizens who decline to answer political questions.

"The victory of Rockwell Kent and Walter Briebl will be a landmark in the continuing struggle to maintain freedom. All of us are indebted to them for their courage and their persistence. We are also indebted to Leonard B. Boudin, ECLC's General Counsel, for his brilliant conduct of their cases.

* * *

"In the last weeks of each session of Congress most of

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"the worst legislation is passed. ECLC will be on the job. We have already asked to testify against the bills. We will need your help. Please do everything you can to save the freedom we have won."

4) Support of HOWARD ABRAMOWITZ

On July 30, 1958, T-14 made available a letter dated August 1, 1958, from HOWARD ABRAMOWITZ, Room #201, 421 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. This letter reads in part as follows:

"As the result of the victory in the case of Abramowitz v. Brucker I have received the honorable discharge which I earned by my service in the Army. As the result of the victory in the case of Rockwell Kent v. Dulles I got a passport without answering to the State Department about my political beliefs and associations.

"Before leaving for abroad I want to call to your attention that these victories apply to all Americans and they are clear proof that through struggle we can maintain our freedom. Both cases were brought with the help of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which provided brilliant counsel at no cost to the litigants."

On dates indicated, the following informants also furnished copies of the above-described letter:

T-21	8/12/58
T-22	8/7/58
T-23	8/25/58
T-24	8/18/58
T-5	9/25/58

5) Position Regarding Pending Passport Legislation

On August 4, 1958, T-25 furnished a leaflet dated July 17, 1958, captioned, "Report on Pending Passport Legislation from Clark Foreman, Director, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee." This leaflet reads in part as follows:

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"Hearings for opponents of the Administration bill on Passport control which were scheduled for today have been postponed until next week and possibly later. The Administration spokesmen for their bill (S. 4110) were heard yesterday. They made a very weak case indeed. Perhaps their minds were on more important issues.

"In essence the State Department's position is as follows: The few Americans who might abroad aid the "world-wide Communist conspiracy" are sufficient justification for Congress to give the Secretary of State authority to prevent, at his discretion, any American citizen from traveling abroad. According to the Administration's bill a citizen could be required to prove himself innocent of unrevealed charges based on undisclosed evidence. The State Department did, however, disclosed that it now has 20,000,000 names on its blacklist.

* * *

"...It is the position of E.C.L.C. that no bill is needed. The State Department now has to be guided by the Constitution and that is sufficient."

This leaflet reveals LEONARD BOUDIN and CLARK FOREMAN of the ECLC were scheduled to testify before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in this matter.

Mr. DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, Chief Clerk, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, D. C., on August 19, 1958, advised that CLARK FOREMAN did not testify before this committee on July 17, 1958, because the hearings were postponed until January, 1959. Mr. ST. CLAIRE advised that the committee requested and obtained fifty copies of the statement that FOREMAN planned to give the committee prior to testifying.

Mr. ST. CLAIRE furnished a copy of this statement which is 20 pages long and has attached thereto 16 exhibits. These exhibits are various newspaper items pertaining to passport matters.

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In the prelude of this statement CLARK FOREMAN indicates that the statement consists of a sampling of passport cases that has come to his attention during the past six years while he has been Director of the ECLC.

C. Connection with Other Organizations

1) Bronx Civil Liberties Committee (BCLC)

On May 22, 1958, T-10 stated that FRANK WILKINSON, of the ECLC, attended a meeting of the BCLC held in New York City on May 5, 1958. WILKINSON stated that he was attending instant meeting to get the opinion of the BCLC members on a mass meeting which the ECLC would like to hold in New York soon for the purpose of awakening the people to the dangers of the Un-American Activities Committee. Informant advised that the BCLC voted in favor of such a meeting.

On May 13, 1958, T-9 furnished substantially the same information as appears above regarding the May 5, 1958 BCLC meeting.

On May 27, 1958, T-10 advised that a meeting of the BCLC was held in the apartment of BELLA ALTSCHULER, 2731 Barker Avenue, Bronx, New York, on May 19, 1958. Informant advised that BELLA ALTSCHULER stated that the ECLC will sponsor two meetings on the Jenner-Butler Bill-the bill which would lessen the powers of the Supreme Court. The first meeting will be held on June 16, 1958, at the Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, New York. Admission will be \$.50. Although sponsored by the ECLC, this meeting will be conducted by the BCLC. It was decided to advertise the date of this meeting in the "National Guardian," the "Daily Worker," and other newspapers. In addition, tickets will be printed and leaflets will be mimeographed for BCLC members to sell and distribute. According to informant, these tickets and leaflets will be picked up by ECLC members from BELLA ALTSCHULER.

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2. Citizens Committee to Preserve
American Freedoms (CCPAF)

On June 18, 1958, T-2 made available a letter on the letterhead stationery of the ECLC to an official of the CCPAF in Los Angeles, California, dated June 9, 1958. This letter reads in part as follows:

"...I would like to think of our two committees working along the same lines and cooperating closely. I am convinced that if we had confined our program to abolition as FRANK," (WILKINSON) "I believe wished, we also would be on the verge of closing up shop.

"As we see it, the main job is to increase constantly the number of people who are aware of the importance of civil liberties and the Bill of Rights. No single string is adequate for that bow. With each new issue more and different people can be reached. Our problem is to confine our issues and cases to what we can handle within our budget."

3. Seamen's Defense Committee (SDC)

On August 1, 1958, T-26 advised that at the regular monthly business meeting of the SDC held July 31, 1958, at New York City, CHARLES COLCORD reported that he and two other radio operators, who reside on the West Coast, are bringing suit against the U.S. Coast Guard through the facilities of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC). COLCORD distributed a letter on ECLC letterhead paper which set forth the position of the ECLC on this case and asked for contributions. The SDC voted to contribute \$50 to this cause.

On August 6, 1958, T-26 furnished a copy of above-described letter dated July 25, 1958, which states in part as follows:

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"... and because the U.S. Coast Guard is unrelenting in its unconstitutional administration of the Radio Officer's Law, legal steps have been taken in the Federal Courts to enjoin that agency. A legal brief has been compiled by Mr. VICTOR RABINOWITZ, a noted New York attorney who is providing his services for no charge, as Associate General Counsel of the ECLC. He will serve as counsel for three radio operators who have been prevented from pursuing their livelihood by the maladministration of Public Law 525."

"A victory on this front will not only stop the Coast Guard in its drive to screen applicants for licenses by the institution of a procedure which is clearly unlawful; it will also have an effect on other government agencies, such as the Federal Communications Commission, which also imposes political tests on applicants for licenses despite the fact that there is neither statutory nor constitutional authority for such procedures."

D. Progress Report on "Abolition Campaign"

On April 8, 1958, T-2 made available a "Progress Report on the Campaign to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities", addressed to the National Council of the ECLC, from FRANK WILKINSON, dated March 29, 1958.

This report reads in part as follows:

"I. S U M M A R Y

"As the result of the authorizing decisions made at FCLC's National Council meeting on March 2, 1957, the Executive Committee undertook a number of exploratory projects which ultimately led to the initiation of ECLC's national abolition campaign against the HCUA and all other inquisitorial committees of Congress.

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"The Supreme Court's Watkins decision of June 17, 1957, has given the primary impetus to our work in the subsequent months. A national wave of over-optimism characterized the initial public reaction to the Court's Watkins and other decisions. This hindered the development of effective political action to secure congressional support for the Resolution necessary to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to abolish the HCUA.

"However, as the HCUA has proceeded to flaunt the Watkins decision by holding hearings in San Francisco, New York City, Washington, Buffalo, Gary, and Boston, accompanied by a continuous barrage of publications and press release from the Committee's staff offices in Washington, public interest in many areas of the country has begun to focus on the need for the legislative abolition of the Committee.

"The need for an abolition campaign against the HCUA has also become increasingly apparent due to the general anti-civil liberties counter-attack against the substance and jurisdiction in all of the recent Supreme Court decisions. The intensity of this attack both by members of Congress and individuals and organizations who greatly influence public opinion, has far out-weighed the articulate support for the court's civil liberties pronouncements. There is considerable evidence now that these attacks have awakened responsible public opinion to the effect that the Supreme Court does not operate in a vacuum and can only go so far in the reaffirmation of the Bill of Rights, and that ultimate responsibility rests in the will of the people.

"The abolition campaign undertaken by the ECLC has made important progress in the six months since it was formally launched at a public meeting in September, 1957, in Carnegie Hall. As had been anticipated and encouraged from the outset of ECLC's effort, other national organizations and prominent individuals outside our ranks have now publicly declared their support for the abolition of the HCUA. Still others have taken actions which portend ultimate support of the abolition campaign.

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"By taking intensive advantage of development and experience in the campaign to date, and by correcting our oversights, ECLC will be able to make a significant contribution to the ultimate demise of all the inquisitorial committees of government.

"II. C A M P A I G N P R O G R E S S

"In September, 1957, ECLC prepared a 12-point 'Abolition Campaign'. The following sets forth our progress on each phase of this program:

"1) Personal Letters and Visits to Congressmen:
We have no accurate way of knowing, but judging by information at hand we have not been successful in securing any significant volume of personal letters to Congress. Our literature and public speeches have repeatedly called for this kind of individual action; it is the most difficult to achieve. 'Letters to Congress' continues to be our first priority as to action recommendations; members of the National Council are urged to write regularly to their own Congressmen.

"The staff has visited 15 Congressmen and Senators in connection with the abolition campaign: . . .

* * * *

"2) Legal Challenges: Subsequent to the Watkins Decision, five persons have been cited for contempt of Congress by the HCUA for their exercise of First Amendment (Watkins Decision) rights in refusal to answer the Committee's questions; three of these have been unanimously voted by the Congress (Multer paired against); court proceedings have been initiated against none. In addition, First Amendment challenges of the HCUA have been made by at least 11 other persons (10 in Gary, Indiana); none of these has yet been acted upon by the Committee. The Senate Internal Security

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"Committee has issued no contempt citations against those who have made First Amendment challenges of its authority since the Watkins Decision.

"Attention is now focussed on the Barenblatt - Sacher contempt cases, pending their second appeal for review before the Supreme Court. A definitive First Amendment holding in these cases could signal the victory of the abolition campaign. It is encouraging to note that the National ACLU has assigned its three General Counsel and Staff Counsel to participate with David Scribner, Barenblatt's attorney, in handling the arguments before the Supreme Court.

"ECLC is collaborating in a First Amendment test case against the Senate Internal Security Committee (William Price); and against the inquisitorial activities of the Attorney General of New Hampshire (Willard Uphaus).

"Other First Amendment cases are seeking financial aid for their legal expenses; ways and means should be worked out to integrate the support of these cases as a basic part of the over-all abolition campaign.

"The Wilson vs. Loew's anti-blacklist suit against the HCUA, which ECLC supported in connection with the Carnegie Hall meeting, was subsequently reconsidered and denied review by the Supreme Court.

"3) Opposition to Further Hearings: ECLC rendered important assistance in developing resistance to four of the recent hearings of the HCUA; the CCPAF in Los Angeles previously assisted in the first post-Watkins hearings in San Francisco; and the ECLC Associates of Philadelphia actively opposed hearings into the communications industry by the SISC in November, 1957.

"In the Buffalo hearings: over 100 copies of ECLC's reprint of the Watkins Decision were distributed among attorneys, subpoenaes and community leaders; and Clark Foreman attended the hearings and issued a press statement.

"In the Gary, Indiana hearings: ECLC sent Frank Wilkinson for ten days to assist in organizing the resistance of the subpoenaes and the community, thereby contributing to

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"the placement of a large ad and advance opposition statement by the Calumet Area Chapter of the ACLU in the Gary Post-Tribune. ECLC also helped in the formation of a defense committee of the ten subpoenas in Gary who refused to answer questions on the grounds of the First Amendment (Watkins). Subsequently, we assisted in uniting the subpoenaed steel workers in Gary with those in Buffalo, in their common efforts to hold or regain their jobs.

"In the Boston hearings: ECLC worked through the Liberal Citizens of Massachusetts to secure the placement of two large ads in the Boston Globe and Herald, and opposition statements by both the LCM and Massachusetts CLU. ECLC offered to send a staff representative to Boston if the LCM would underwrite an estimated cost of \$200; they declined this offer on the grounds that they would prefer not to have an outsider come in to do work for their committee. If ECLC had financed the sending of a staff representative to work with other community organizations and had worked directly with the subpoenas who corresponded for help, additional resistance could have been developed.

"In the Washington hearings: A Unitarian minister from New Orleans, an active leader in the desegregation of schools and churches in his community, was called to Washington for executive hearings. ECLC was requested and able to provide copies of the Watkins Decision and other abolition campaign literature. ECLC was also able to coordinate the interests in this case of the Religious Freedom Committee and representatives of the National Council of Churches.

"4) Public Meetings: In addition to the Carnegie Hall event, ECLC sponsored the following meetings primarily related to the abolition campaign: in New York, on Bill of Rights Day; three large meetings and a number of smaller meetings in Philadelphia, in cooperation with our new ECLC Associates group; a number of house meetings in

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"New Jersey; and a great number of house meetings among the community groups supporting ECLC in the New York Metropolitan area. In addition, ECLC provided speakers on the abolition campaign for other organizations in New York, Massachusetts and the national staff trips.

"5) National Tours: ECLC has sponsored three cross-country staff trips in behalf of the abolition campaign. In coming East initially, Frank Wilkinson held forty interviews in ten states in a nineteen-day automobile trip across the country.

"In October, 1957, Clark Foreman made a twenty-eight day cross-country trip into 12 states speaking before many public meetings, and conducting scores of interviews with representatives of community organizations, churches, labor unions, newspapers, university groups and political leaders; he was also interviewed on two radio programs.

"In January, 1958, Frank Wilkinson made a 22-day organizing trip to Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit.

"Harvey O'Connor utilized a cross-country trip in November, 1957, to speak before groups on the abolition campaign.

"Follow-up correspondence on each of these trips has been continuous.

"6) Petitions to Congress: ECLC encouraged the preparation of two 'model' petitions to Congress: Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn's personal petition to House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Dr. John Lapp and 61 other prominent Chicagoan's petition to the Chicago area Congressmen. ECLC is encouraging other communities and academic leaders to duplicate similar petition efforts. Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and Los Angeles groups are presently working on petitions; Denver, St. Louis, Detroit and New Jersey groups, and the Religious Freedom Committee, are considering the circulation of petitions.

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"Members of the National Council are urged to take the initiative in starting petitions in their own communities or organizations."

"7) Discussion Sessions with Congressmen:

In contrast with 'visits' to Congressmen by delegations, it is considered most important that well informed civil liberties leaders arrange 'informal discussion sessions' with their local Congressmen to review the underlying Constitutional questions in the Watkins and all recent Supreme Court decisions. This work has not as yet been done. It is hoped that members of the National Council will pay particular attention to their opportunities to contribute in this way to the abolition campaign.

"8) Contacts with Newspaper and Periodicals:

. . .

"9) Contact with National Organizations: . . .

"Civil Liberties groups and individuals in Northern and Southern California, together with ECLC's literature and representative in attendance, contributed to this important election year development.

"The Religious Freedom Committee, Methodist Federation for Social Action and Women's International League are among the most active national organizations furthering campaigns to abolish the HCUA.

"The Oil Workers Union has reprinted Harvey O'Connor's abolition pamphlet in its "Union News" paper (circulation: 175,000); The UER&MWA, IMM&SWU, MESA (CIO) and ILWU have purchased and distributed the pamphlet in quantity. On February 15, 1958, the joint meeting of the Northern and Southern California District Councils of the ILWU adopted a resolution to abolish the HCUA.

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"The editorial page of the January, 1958, issue of the Carpenters Union's national magazine is devoted to a reprint of a Denver Post editorial supporting the Watkins Decision and suggesting its application in the 'disclosure for disclosure's sake' antics of the McClelland Committee. The February, 1958, issue of the Packinghouse Union paper in Chicago devotes a major article reporting the action of their District Director Charles Hayes in signing the Lapp petition for abolition of the HCUA (three other prominent Chicago trade unionists were among the signers). Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, newly elected President of the National Council of Churches, personally signed the Chicago petition when visited by Clark Foremen in October, 1957. I//

"10) Literature: ECLC has prepared and distributed the following literature in connection with the abolition campaign: The Watkins Decision; 10,000 copies printed - 6,500 distributed; Harvey O'Connor's 'For the ABOLITION of the Inquisitorial Committees of Congress': 50,000 printed - 42,000 distributed; Roll Call for Abolition: 2,000 printed - 1,500 distributed; Meiklejohn's petition: 3,000 printed - 1,200 distributed (Los Angeles' CCPAF has also reprinted this petition); Lapp's petition: 500 printed - 475 distributed (I. F. Stone's Weekly and the Civil Liberties Committees of Boston's Community Church have also reprinted this petition); in addition, reprints of editorials have been prepared and distributed.

"RIGHTS has been used as an effective media of publicizing current information and activities on the abolition campaign. The HCUA has published and distributed two major works since the Watkins Decision: 'Operation Abolition', in which ECLC's campaign against the HCUA is reported and attacked, and 'The Ideological Fallacies of Communism' (Second Printing - 3/58), in which three religious leaders render voluntary testimony before the HCUA. ECLC has purchased and distributed 300 copies of these, with covering letters citing each as examples of HCUA's illegal waste of taxpayers' money.

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"Opposition to HCUA's 1958 Appropriations: As part of the abolition campaign, ECLC encouraged individuals and organizations to oppose further appropriations for the HCUA in 1958. Many communications were sent from all parts of the country to Congressman Omar Burleson, Chairman of the House Administration Committee. Clark Foreman went to Washington, D.C., two days before the question was scheduled to be acted upon. Congressman Burleson ruled against the public hearing requests he had received on the grounds that all of the communications challenged the constitutionality of the HCUA and that his committee had merely the job of implementing what Congress had already approved. (Having learned from a similar excuse the previous year, ECLC wrote requesting public hearings on November 27, 1957, stating: 'The evidence we wish to present relates to the amount of public money that should be appropriated for the Committee's work.') The HCUA received an appropriation of \$305,000. . . .

* * * *

E. Leaflet Entitled "Is Criticism of the FBI 'Un-American Activity'?"

On June 19, 1958, T-18 made available a leaflet entitled "Is Criticism of the FBI 'Un-American Activity'?" Page one of this leaflet, which is issued by the ECLC, sets forth the statements reportedly made by CYRUS S. EATON, described as one of the country's leading industrialists, on the MIKE WALLACE Television Show, on May 4, 1958. Page 2 of the leaflet contains excerpts from the television program. Page 3 contains editorial comments of the interview by various newspapers. Page four contains an article captioned "You and the FBI", which reads as follows:

"The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has received many letters and telephone calls from people who have been visited by agents of the Federal Bureau of

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"Investigation. These people indicated confusion about their obligations to their government and about their rights as citizens.

"Since we believe that the average person as a rule does not know his duties or his rights concerning FBI interrogation, we offer this general information for those to whom it may be helpful.

"You may feel, as many people do, that you have a moral obligation as a citizen to supply any governmental agency with all of the facts which would be helpful in a given situation, provided that neither your rights nor those of other are being violated. It is even possible that the inquiry concerns the application for government employment of someone with whom you are acquainted.

"However, you frequently do not know the purpose of the inquiry, and the inquirer will rarely tell you in advance. Therefore, it is important for you to know that you are under no legal obligation to talk to representatives of the FBI or of any other governmental agency, unless you have been subpoenaed. The FBI, unlike courts and grand juries, does not have the power of subpoena and of compulsory examination. You may decline an invitation to visit FBI agents or to receive them in your home or office.

"Unfortunately, at the present time many FBI inquiries appear to be concerned with political associations rather than with obtaining facts for constructive purposes of criminal investigation. The very nature of political inquiries means that many of the questions will be of the sort which no citizen is, or should be, required to answer. The protections afforded to you by the Bill of Rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court in recent as well as earlier decisions are as available to you in such an interview as they would be in open court or before a Congressional body. If you have any doubts as to the FBI's questions you may refuse to answer until your attorney has been consulted, or you may insist on having your attorney present during the interview. You may also ask to have the questions put in writing.

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"In determining your responsibility to answer questions, remember that there are no off-the-record conversations with the FBI. The agent in question is under a duty to make some report of his interrogation or interview. He may, possibly, be recording the conversation without your knowledge. Be most careful to be accurate. For the obvious reasons of civic duty, morality and personal safety, do not answer questions if you do not have personal knowledge of the facts. False statements, although made orally and not under oath, may be the basis for a criminal prosecution.

"Finally, the use of investigative power by governmental agencies to intimidate or threaten is expressly forbidden by law. We suggest that you report any attempt at intimidation to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

The following informants also furnished copies of the above-described leaflet on dates indicated:

-T-19	June 13, 1958
-T-20	June 19, 1958
-T-15	June 19, 1958
-T-14	June 16, 1958
-T-16	June 23, 1958
-T-12	July 1, 1958
-T-17	June 23, 1958
-T-27	July 1, 1958
-T-13	June 23, 1958

VII. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

On March 19, 1958, T-28 made available a letter dated March 14, 1958, addressed "To All Districts" signed "Fraternally Yours, ARNOLD JOHNSON". This letter reads in part as follows:

"According to a news story in the Guardian, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee of 421 Seventh avenue, New York City 1, has been conducting a campaign

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"known as 'Operation Abolition.' It has published considerable material, including pamphlets and folders. Many prominent persons have joined in declarations for abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is not alone in this activity but it does ask to be kept informed as soon as any community is being made the target of attack by the Un-American Committee and its subpoena servers. Its role is mainly that of helping to mobilize public opinion in support of those under attack and in support of the Bill of Rights. This does not answer the problems of legal aid nor is it a substitute for the work of local or other organizations. It is not an answer to the defense of the many victims of the Un-American Activities Committee in costly court cases or in holding onto their job. However, I suggest that we co-operate to the extent of immediately informing them of any developments.

On May 8, 1958, T-29 advised that on that date ARNOLD JOHNSON, Communist Party (CP) official, contacted CLARK FOREMAN at the office of the ECLC and complimented him on having a nice meeting "the other evening". JOHNSON asked FOREMAN if he had any extra copies of the "Butler Bill". FOREMAN said that copies were available and that JOHNSON could have some.

A. Information Concerning Persons Mentioned In the Report

HOWARD ABRAMOWITZ

HERBERT ROMERSTEIN, self admitted former member of the CP, advised on November 24, 1953, that HOWARD ABRAMOWITZ was known to him as a CP member from the summer of 1948 to the middle of 1949.

BELLA ALTSCHULER

On April 2, 1958, T-30 advised that BELLA ALTSCHULER is a member of the Allerton Section of the Bronx County CP.

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LLOYD BARENBLATT

In the transcript of hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 83rd Congress, Second Session, dated June 28 and 29, 1954, on page 5778, it is reflected that FRANCIS XAVIER THOMAS CROWLEY, a self admitted member of the CP, at the University of Michigan, identified LLOYD BARENBLATT as a member of the Haldane Club of the CP at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, during the late 1940s.

LOUISE R. BERMAN, also known as
LOUISE BRANSTEN

On June 20, 1950, T-31 described LOUISE BRANSTEN as a wealthy woman who had been used in both open and secret work in the CP. He advised that BRANSTEN has made contributions to the Communist "Secret Fund" and that she was active among wealthy people, and the cultural section in California, New York, and Westchester County, New York.

LEONARD B. BOUDIN

T-31 advised on June 21, 1950, that he knew LEONARD B. BOUDIN as a Communist, and as an attorney in New York City prior to 1945.

CLARK FOREMAN

In testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security, on August 22, 1951, FOREMAN was described as a Communist by LOUIS BUDENZ, former Managing Editor, "Daily Worker".

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

HERBERT A. PHILBRICK, a self-admitted former

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CP member, in testimony before a public hearing of the HCUA in New York City in July, 1953, testified that in 1947, he joined the "pro-group" (professional group) of the CP in Boston, Massachusetts, and that this group selected as its Chairman, MARTHA FLETCHER, head of the Unitarian Youth movement in this country who worked directly for Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN at the Unitarian Headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. PHILBRICK testified that MARTHA FLETCHER left no doubt in his mind that STEPHEN FRITCHMAN was a member of the CP.

Rabbi ROBERT E. GOLDBURG

The "Daily Worker", March 15, 1951, issue contained an article entitled "166 More Notables Join Sponsors of Peace Group", which revealed that ROBERT E. GOLDBURG was a sponsor of the American Peace Crusade.

ARNOLD JOHNSON

On January 17, 1958, T-32 stated that ARNOLD JOHNSON was then acting CP National Legislative Director.

ROCKWELL KENT

The "Daily People's World", October 10, 1952, issue, page 6, reflected that the Jewish People's Fraternal Order (JPFO) was sponsoring a birthday celebration for KENT, National President of the International Workers Order (IWO).

The "Daily People's World" was a West Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on February 1, 1957.

Dr. JOHN LAPP

The "Chicago Daily News" of February 18, 1944, in an article entitled "LAPP Quits Liberty Group in

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Fight Over Politics", states that "Dr. John A. Lapp, nationally known Catholic educator and civic leader, had withdrawn as Chairman of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, the 'Daily News' learned today."

The article further stated that although Dr. LAPP did not say so, he withdrew because of a factional struggle between a group of "Moderates" led by Dr. LAPP and a well-organized minority of so-called "fellow travellers" on the Board.

CORLISS LAMONT

On June 23, 1950, T-31 advised that CORLISS LAMONT was known to him in the 1930s and early 1940s, as a CP member.

FRANCES LEBER

On September 19, 1957, T-33 advised that FRANCES LEBER was on the County CP Committee in the Toms River, New Jersey area.

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

On August 25, 1949, T-34 made available a release which was published by the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB), which contained a listing of the sponsors of the ACPFB. The name Dr. ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN, California Institute of Technology, Berkeley, California, was contained on this list.

RUSS NIXON

T-35 advised in September, 1953, that RUSS NIXON was known to the informant as a Communist during the mid-1940s.

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HARVEY O'CONNOR

In his book "Witness", page 219, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted former CP member and espionage agent, identified HARVEY O'CONNOR as the "effective editor" of the "Daily Worker" during a period of time when CHAMBERS was employed there in the late 1920s. CHAMBERS recalled that O'CONNOR was later the author of "Mellon's Millions" and was the first of several professional newsmen, Communists or sympathizers drafted to make the "Daily Worker" more readable. CHAMBERS writes "O'Connor was not, I believe, a Communist."

"The "New York Times", December 21, 1956, reflected that HARVEY O'CONNOR had been convicted of Contempt of Congress and sentenced on November 18, 1955, to a year in prison, and fined \$500.00. The prison sentence was suspended. The article showed that on December 20, 1956, the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., had set aside O'CONNOR's conviction. The article also showed that contempt proceedings had developed after O'CONNOR refused to tell the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations whether he had been a "member of the Communist conspiracy" when he wrote books later distributed in United States Information Centers.

WILLIAM PRICE

The "New York Times", April 13, 1957, issue, page 9, reflects that on April 12, 1957, WILLIAM A. PRICE was sentenced to three months in jail and fined \$500.00 for Contempt of Congress. The contempt charge derived from PRICE's refusal to tell a Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on January 6, 1956, whether he was ever a Communist and to answer related questions.

VICTOR RABINOWITZ

On February 28, 1957, T-36 advised that VICTOR RABINOWITZ was present at a National Lawyers Guild Executive

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Board meeting held in New York City on February 24, 1957, which was held in conjunction with the Twentieth National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild, which was held in New York City, from February 21, through February 24, 1957.

HARRY SACHER

JOHN LAUTNER, former chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, who was expelled from the CP in January, 1950, testified on April 19, 1955, before the Senate Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, that he observed HARRY SACHER at a closed CP gathering in January, 1950, in the National Board Room in CP Headquarters, New York City.

DAVID SCRIBNER

On September 10, 1953, T-35 advised that DAVID SCRIBNER was known to the informant as a CP member in 1948.

It is noted that DAVID SCRIBNER is the former General Counsel of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA), which union was expelled in 1949 from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) on charges of Communist domination.

JOHN SCUDDER

T-37 advised that SCUDDER was known to him as a member of the Hank Forbes Club of the CP. He said that SCUDDER was a CP member for many years and the last knowledge the source had of SCUDDER's CP membership was in 1948.

EDITH TIGER

T-38, on June 22, 1954, furnished a membership

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list of the IWO, current as of late 1953. EDITH TIGER was listed as a member of Lodge 615J. She had joined the IWO in February, 1947.

WILLARD UPHAUS

speaker
On December 3, 1955, T-39 advised that a banquet was held at Yugoslav Hall, New York City, on that date, to honor four officials of the American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born. The informant advised that WILLARD UPHAUS was a speaker at this banquet and he stated, "My heart, my mind, and my soul are in the work of this Committee."
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FRANK WILKINSON

ANITA EDITH BELLE SCHNEIDER, San Diego, California, in public testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as a friendly witness on December 7, 1956, at Los Angeles, advised she had been a CP member from August, 1951 to January, 1955, and during the course of membership furnished information concerning her activities to the FBI. She identified FRANK WILKINSON in her testimony as having been a person whom she knew to have been a member of the CP sometime during the period, August, 1951, to January, 1955.

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The following organizations have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American Peace Crusade

American Committee For Protection of Foreign Born

CP, USA, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates.

International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates.

The "Daily Worker" was a East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

100-2-101-10

ADVANCE PRINTING COMPANY

A confidential informant advised on July 20, 1954, that Advance Printing Company, Incorporated, 324 East 24th Street, New York City, printed the "USSR Information Bulletin" for the Soviet Embassy from September, 1951, to July 15, 1952.

On May 6, 1957, this informant advised that since 1951, Advance Printing Company completed numerous printing jobs for the Communist Party and its front organizations.

On October 17, 1957, this informant advised that Advance Printing Company presently does no printing for the Communist Party. He stated that less than 10 per cent of Advance's printing work is for Communist Party front organizations.

Another confidential informant advised on December 15, 1953, that it has long been known that the "word" around the Communist Party and its front organizations was to contact DAVE LEEDS of Advance Printing Company if an organization had printing to be done.

Another confidential informant advised in February, 1954, that DAVE LEEDS was Treasurer of the New York State Communist Party in the 1930's and 1940's.

The current April, 1958, listing in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City Telephone Directory for Advance Printing Company is 635 West 54th Street, New York, New York.

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BILL OF RIGHTS FUND

On November 15, 1954, a confidential informant made available a mimeographed leaflet dated November 4, 1954, entitled, "Announcement of Bill of Rights Funds, CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman." This leaflet reflects that CORLISS LAMONT had set aside \$50,000.00 to initiate a special Bill of Rights Fund to give assistance to key organizations and enterprises that are working militantly and uncompromisingly for American Civil Liberties on the basis that the Bill of Rights should apply impartially to all groups and individuals in the United States; and to provide financial help in especially significant individual cases involving constitutional issues in order to assist the victims with their legal defense and to lessen economic pressures on such persons if they have lost their jobs.

On April 29, 1958, a confidential informant advised that the captioned fund continues to be active. The address for the fund continues to be 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York, which is the residence of CORLISS LAMONT.

Another confidential informant, on June 23, 1950, advised that he had known CORLISS LAMONT as a concealed member of the Communist Party.

100-304-10

100-304-10

BRONX CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

On November 22, 1955, a confidential informant advised that the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners was formed in 1952 by Communist Party (CP) members in the Bronx, New York. He described this committee as the type of Communist group that is formed in a local community for the purpose of agitating for amnesty for convicted CP leaders.

On February 8, 1957, another confidential informant advised that the name of the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners had been changed to the Bronx Civil Rights Committee. On February 13, 1957, the first informant advised that the name of this committee had been changed again to the Bronx Civil Liberties Committee (BCLC).

On July 30, 1957, the second informant above advised that the BCLC is actively participating in a campaign for the abolition of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. On March 18, 1958, he advised that the BCLC was sending delegations to Congressmen in connection with this abolition campaign.

On March 11, 1958, a third informant advised that the BCLC is continuing its campaign for repeal of the Smith Act and the Walter-McCarran Act as well as the campaign for amnesty for Smith Act "victims."

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APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS (CCPAF)

An informant advised on May 7, 1957, that the CCPAF was organized in Los Angeles, California, in January, 1952, for the announced purpose of supporting a number of individuals from the medical and legal professions who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

Since its establishment, the CCPAF, in extending its scope, has worked for the abolition of all Congressional, State and local committees investigating subversive activities and in the latter part of 1954 became very active in opposition to State and Federal legislation directed at the Communist movement.

FRANK WILKINSON, the Executive Secretary of the CCPAF, is described by the informant as the "brains and energy" behind the organizations.

The CCPAF is not a membership organization. It is an Executive Board with a large mailing list which builds up support behind particular issues rather than behind an organizational program.

FEDERATED PRESS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Federated Press:

"Federated Press

- "1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 76, 143, and 147.)
- "2. Cited as a 'Communist-controlled' news syndicate.
(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 95 and 146.)
- "3. 'Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the * * * Federated Press, * * *'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Methodist Federation for Social Action:

- "1. 'With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action * * *.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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"MORNING FREIHEIT"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "Morning Freiheit:"

- "1. A 'Communist Yiddish daily.'
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)
- "2. 'The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)"

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

- "1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

100-207-17

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, contains the following concerning the National Lawyers' Guild:

"National Lawyers' Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised -- making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM COMMITTEE (RFC)

On March 21, 1955, a confidential informant furnished a copy of a letter from the Methodist Federation for Social Action (MFSA), dated March 7, 1955, and addressed to all members of the MFSA. This letter states in part, "Out of the MFSA Defense fund was organized the Religious Freedom Committee to defend the injunctions of the first amendment, to alert churchmen of all faiths to the danger of the attacks and to defend religious persons who might become involved with the Government investigating bodies on matters challenging their religious freedom.

Information furnished by another confidential informant on April 24, 1958, indicates the principal activity of the RFC during 1958 has been agitation for the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The RFC is currently located at 118 East 28th Street, New York, New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/17/58	10/20-11/7/58
TITLE OF CASE EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMITTEE		REPORT MADE BY GEORGE EDWIN JONES	TYPED BY mfw
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS

ECLC is located Suite 201, 421 Seventh Ave., NY 1, NY. CLARK FOREMAN is Director. Identity of other officers set forth. ECLC also active in Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Financial transactions and contributors to ECLC are reported. Openly publicized meetings of the ECLC held in NYC, on 5/6/58, 6/16/58, and 6/18/58. At meeting of ECLC held in NYC on 10/5/58, HARVEY O'CONNOR, Chairman of ECLC, explained why he took the position of challenging authority of HCUA. O'CONNOR had been served with subpoena to appear before HCUA which was conducting hearings in Newark, New Jersey, but did not appear on 9/5/58. Progress report on "Abolition Campaign" set forth. Information given concerning persons and organizations mentioned in report.

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